

BISHOP BELIEVES
THE SCHEME



Bishop George F. Seymour, of Springfield. He has written a letter urging a change in the marriage law of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and will urge his views in the next church convention.

Publishes a Letter Explaining When Marriage Vows Are Null.

The Right Rev. George F. Seymour, Bishop of Springfield, has published in the Churchman a letter on marriage and divorce, which is attracting wide attention in the councils of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Bishop will present his views on the subject to the next general convention of the Church, and will ask that they be adopted as the ecclesiastical law of that body. In his letter Bishop Seymour says: "Marriage is a contract, and by God's law is indissoluble, but like all contracts it may be made null and void by fraud, violence or ignorance."

"In such cases there was never any real marriage. The service and declaration created a legal status of man and wife in the eye of the law and the public; but as before God there never was a sacramental union in the bonds of holy matrimony, and therefore the parties, or one of them at least who had been the victim of deception or force, is free to marry whomever he or she pleases."

"But in such cases the action of our courts by which legal divorce is given to the injured party is called 'divorce.' This is a misnomer, for the law does not protect the innocent by the introduction of a clause in our canon which in no way affects the principle that marriage is indissoluble, but removes from the operation of the canon such cases of alleged and legal marriage as are null and void ab initio, or, in English, are in no sense a marriage."

"Let the canon run in this way, and all cases where the marriage has been null and void from the beginning will be guarded for specific consideration as they offer themselves, and the general principle will be asserted as truly and clearly as ever."

"No minister of this Church shall solemnize the marriage of any person who is not a husband or wife at the time if such husband or wife has been put away for any cause arising after marriage. But this canon shall not be held to apply to parties once divorced seeking to be united again, and in all such cases the officiating minister shall use only so much of the service as shall satisfy the legal requirement as to the proclamation that the parties are in the eyes of the law man and wife and invoke upon them the nuptial benediction."

PRESIDENT HADLEY'S NEW
SCHEME TO GOVERN YALE.
Proposes a University Council to Perform the Routine Administrative Duties.

New Haven, Conn., July 17.—Arthur Twining Hadley, Yale's recently elected president, has a scheme for governing the university. He wants to relieve both the corporation, the present governing body, and himself, as president, of much of the routine administrative duties incident to running the university and proposes to create a university council to take charge of this department of the administration. The council's duties will be those of an executive committee. The proposed body will be the most important of any in the Yale administration, aside from the president and it is expected that part of the duties now performed by the president and the secretary will be taken charge of by the council.

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COMPLETED FOR RUSSIA.

Eighteen Were Finished Within Ten Weeks, and Russian Emperor Is Delighted.

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RACE TRAIN IN COLLISION.

Long Island Railroad Fireman Badly Crushed in Rear-End Smash-Up.

A train on the Long Island Railroad bound for Brighton Beach, and crowded with racquet players, crashed into the rear of a freight train yesterday afternoon at Yonkers Park. The freight train, of the passenger train, was badly frightened, and the eight hundred passengers were thrown about. The freight train, of the passenger train, was badly frightened, and the eight hundred passengers were thrown about. The freight train, of the passenger train, was badly frightened, and the eight hundred passengers were thrown about.

There's good news in the "Want" advertisements this morning.

THE STARTLING STORY OF THE
FAILURE OF
OTIS'S CAMPAIGN.

Continued from First Page.

political ambitions and be a dangerous candidate for a Presidential nomination in 1900. The Administration seems to intend keeping the truth from the people, else why was Rear Admiral Crowninshield, another pet, rushed off to Trieste the other day to meet Dewey if not to beg the Admiral to keep silence?

The truth cannot be suppressed. On top of these Journal revelations the few correspondents who remained in Manila yesterday cabled a dispatch, signed by all in common (forwarded, of course, to Hong Kong), in which, after despairing of any relief from Otis's incompetence, they tell the whole truth as follows:

Manila, July 11 (Via Hong Kong, July 17).—The constantly increasing strictness of the censorship of press dispatches from Manila, which has prevented the United States of anything that did not reflect official views of important events and conditions, resulted in a united effort on the part of correspondents here to secure an abatement of the rigor of the censorship. The initiative in this direction was taken a month ago, and resulted in the framing of a statement which was presented on Sunday, July 9, to Major-General Elwell S. Otis, commanding the military forces of the United States in the Philippine Islands, with a request for permission to telegraph it to the United States. The correspondents also asked that they be allowed to cable to their respective papers all facts and the different phases of events as they transpired here. The correspondents had two long interviews with General Otis, in the course of which they explained that the evident purpose of the censorship was, not to keep information from the enemy, but to keep from the public a knowledge of the real condition of affairs here. It was also asserted by the correspondents that newspapers printed in Manila, which reach the enemy quickly, are permitted to publish statements similar to those which correspondents are forbidden to cable. It was made clear to General Otis that the objection was to the system and not to the censor.

General Otis finally promised greater liberality, agreeing to pass all matter that he might consider not detrimental to the interests of the United States. General Otis appointed Captain Green, of his staff, censor. The statement of the correspondents is as follows:

"The undersigned, being all staff correspondents of American newspapers stationed in Manila, unite in the following statement: "We believe that, owing to official dispatches from Manila made public in Washington, the people of the United States have not received a correct impression of the situation in the Philippines, but that these dispatches have presented an ultra-optimistic view that is not shared by the general officers in the field."

"We believe the dispatches incorrectly represent the existing condition among the Filipinos in respect to internal dissensions and demoralization resulting from the American campaign and to the brigand character of their army."

"We believe the dispatches err in the declaration that 'the situation is well in hand' and in the assumption that the insurrection can be speedily ended without a greatly increased force."

"We think the tenacity of the Filipino purpose has been underestimated and that the statements are unfounded that volunteers are willing to engage in further service."

"The censorship has compelled us to participate in this misrepresentation by exercising or altering uncontroverted statements of facts on the plea, as General Otis stated, that 'they would alarm the people at home' or 'have the people of the United States by the ears.'"

"Specifications: Prohibition of hospital reports; suppression of full reports of field operations in the event of failure; numbers of heat prostrations in the field; systematic minimization of naval operations and suppression of complete reports of the situation."

"JOHN T. M'OUTCHEON, HARRY ARMSTRONG, Chicago Record."

"OSCAR K. DAVIS, P. G. McDONNELL, New York Sun."

"ROBERT M. COLLINS, JOHN P. DUNNING, L. JONES, the Associated Press."

"JOHN F. BASS, WILL DUNWIDIE, New York Herald."

"ED. L. KEEN, Scripps-McLellan Association."

"RICHARD LITTLE, Chicago Tribune."

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"The additional clause which the Bishop wants inserted in the canon consists of the words 'If such husband or wife has been put away for any cause arising after marriage.'"

"I may be mistaken," says Bishop Seymour, "but I feel confident that if this matter is understood there will be no opposition to the saving clause, which guards the rights of those who, both God and man bless, may marry if they wish."

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DEWEY TALKS TO A REPORTER
IN COLOMBO
OF TREATMENT BY
UNCLE SAM AND ABOUT HIS TRIP.

As the Admiral Approaches the Dimes Pour in Faster.

LOVING CUP GROWING.

Contributions Come from All Directions, One from Germany.

Now's the Time to Send a Dime.

All those who are watching Admiral Dewey's progress toward New York are aware that there is little time left in which to send a silver dime for the Loving Cup to be presented to him. Contributions will soon close.

Address Journal Dewey Fund, P. O. Box 1,572.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

London, July 17.—In the course of a conversation with a reporter of the Colombo (Ceylon) Times, which has just been received here, Admiral Dewey said about his homeward trip:

"My Government has been exceedingly kind and obliging to me in informing me I may take whatever route I wish and take as long as I like about it."

"The people of San Francisco, who were anxious that I should come home that way, were good enough to think that what I did at Manila saved their coast from being raided by a foreign fleet."

"But I do not agree with them in that. The Spanish squadron could not have gone so far from Manila."

"I would I have returned by that route had it been possible. As it is, I will not arrive at New York until October."

"The American people are told that the straining eagerness of his countrymen would only be prolonged by his lengthy trip."

"It is essential," he replied, "that I should recover my health before reaching home. I am advised to spend some time in the Mediterranean."

OUR VIENNA LEGATION TO
GREET DEWEY AT TRIESTE.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

Vienna, July 17.—Ambassador Harris, accompanied by his staff and all the American Consuls stationed in Austria and Hungary, start to-morrow for Trieste, to welcome Admiral Dewey on his arrival at that port.

LONG AND SLOW STAGE OF DEWEY'S JOURNEY OVER.

Admiral Dewey has already completed the longest and slowest stage of his journey home. A brief rest at Trieste, at the head of the Adriatic Sea, and a few days will bring him to Gibraltar.

The course the Olympia will take from Gibraltar to New York is a clear and straight one, and the passage can be made very quickly. So when the announcement is made that Dewey is at Gibraltar it will be known by the American people that within two weeks at least New York will be able to extend to him her welcome, which will be taken up and continued enthusiastically wherever the Admiral stops.

The loving cup will by that time be ready and waiting—a national welcome in the best symbolic form ever created by artists' hands.

The dimes are coming in to complete this gift in greater numbers than ever before. Every source and every section sends its contribution for the loving cup. The following letters are an example of the universal interest the cup has awakened North, East, South and West.

One day's mail brings letters from Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Coluboro, N. C.; from Massachusetts and Montana.

There are no geographical limits to the admiration for Dewey—and even from Germany the following letter comes from an American patriot who does not wish to be excluded from this welcome to the Admiral, and sends his dime speeding over the Atlantic to greet him.

A Patriot Contributes from the Fatherland.

I'm a California girl residing at present away over here in Germany, but if I am I don't want to be left out of the Dewey Loving Cup Fund. Enclosed is my dime for same. Respectfully, LAURA L. OVERTON.

Naturally the sea as well as the soft wish a share in this tribute to the hero of the sea, and the Anchor Line, No. 68 Wall street, sends fifteen dimes with accompanying names.

The Anchor Line Contributes for Dewey.

Oliver Felt, Joannette J. Hosack, Catherine Clark, Carrie Strong, Frederick D. Hall, Stanley Bradley, H. B. Jackson.

Greenberg & Solomon, No. 90 East Broadway, send a contribution from eleven employees.

Harry Solomon, Ben Shapiro, Jacob A. Ehr, A. Block, Jos. L. Stern, S. Salomon, Mrs. W. H. Dunham, W. H. Dunham, A. A. Gallant.

Wishing you all success with the cup.

Three Dimes for the Loving Cup.

Enclosed you will find three dimes for Dewey's Loving Cup. STEPHEN J. MCINTYRE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brooklyn Adds Another.

Enclosed please find a dime for the Dewey Loving Cup. STEPHEN J. MCINTYRE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Pleasure for Our Hero.

We take pleasure in adding two more dimes to the Dewey Loving Cup. MR. AND MRS. JAMES A. LUCKHURST.

Miscellaneous Contributions.



Some Wee Contributors to the Loving Cup Fund.

From Synagogue, N. Y., little Maudie J. Tomeny sends a dime, with a picture of her own sweet face and a letter written all by herself. Twenty Lillian Terhune, merrily masquerading in papa's soldier clothes, writes from Goshen, N. Y., that she prays for Admiral Dewey every night. A glance at the cute faces of the Worden twins, of Scranton, Pa., shows the serious interest they take in the Loving Cup.

Harry H. Gallup, Bessie C. Gallup, Milton Abney, Harry Hyster, Philip W. Lockart, Harry Dawson, M. L. G. J. T. G.

Sadie McMorrey, Theresa McMorrey, Henry M. Johnson, Roy S. Torrell, Dewey Lockart, Samuel Lockart, Harry Dawson, M. L. G. J. T. G.

Raymond Daly, Helen Edwards, Ruth A. Ghebrist, R. Nicholson, Faith G. Sander, Livett J. Dr. Keene, Fred F. Martin, Mrs. F. S. Martin, F. S. Martin, Nelson A. Miles.



Success in this world is only for the healthful. The disease-worried worker is a failure. You can have health—everyday, all-the-year-round health—if you take daily that excellent preventive of and cure for disease,

Abbey's
Effervescent
Salt.

Its constant use will fortify your system and keep it in condition to withstand disease. Abbey's Salt is endorsed and prescribed by some of the most prominent physicians of Continental Europe and Canada as a preventive of and cure for Sleeplessness, Spleen Affections, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Depression, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sea Sickness, Constipation, Flatulency, Fever, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Skin and Kidney Complaints. It purifies the blood and clears the complexion.

Here is what the Canada Lancet, one of the leading Medical Journals of Canada, says of it:

"This preparation deserves every good word which is being said of it. There is no doubt but that the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt will be a great preventive and aid in warding off attacks of disease."

Abbey's Salt is a standard English preparation which is just being introduced into the United States. If your druggist has not got it he will get it for you.

Prices, 25c., 50c. and \$1 per bottle.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., New York City, N. Y.

Kennedy BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY. Primary, secondary or Tertiary Blood Poison permanently cured in 15 to 20 days. You can be cured at home for same price under same guarantee. We guarantee to cure. We select the most skillful of the most eminent physicians. \$500-1000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proof sent on application. Delivery of remedy to all countries guaranteed without charge. CURE REMEDY CO. 1715 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.